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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/586,508	07/17/2006	Jin Li	USP3290C/SZ116-SZZ	4646
30265 7590 11/24/2009 DAVID AND RAYMOND PATENT FIRM 108 N. YNEZ AVE., SUITE 128 MONTEREY PARK, CA 91754				
EXAMINER				
PERRY, ANTHONY T				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2879				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/586,508

Applicant(s)

LI, JIN

Examiner

ANTHONY T. PERRY

Art Unit

2879

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 July 2006.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 July 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/22)
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hirayama et al. (US 4,547,705).

Regarding claim 1, Hirayama et al. disclose a penetrable assembled magnetic energy generator, comprising: an assembled magnetic body having a pair of detachable magnetic members jointed together with a face to face manner for defining a magnetic air gap between said magnetic members (for example, see the abstract and Figs. 6A-6E).

Claims 7-8 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Godyak et al. (US 5,834,905).

Regarding claim 7, Godyak teaches a magnetic light comprising an enclosed hollow body (12) having an inner cavity, comprising a fluorescent (16) coated onto the inner cavity (14), an inert air and a mercury received within the inner cavity (14) (for example, see col. 3, lines 54-60), and a magnetic energy generator (24 and 32) for supporting the light body penetrated through therein, comprising a pair of detachable magnetic members jointed together with a face to face manner, for defining a magnetic air gap between the magnetic members (for example, see Figs. 1 and 2 and col. 4, lines 6-51) .

Regarding claim 8, Godyak teaches the magnetic light, as recited in claim 7, wherein one of said magnetic members is penetrated through said through slot to couple with and another of said magnetic members, wherein said magnetic air gap is formed between said two magnetic members (for example, see Figs. 1 and 2 and col. 4, lines 6-51).

Regarding claim 10, Godyak teaches the magnetic light, as recited in claim 7, wherein said magnetic body is penetrating said through slot by wrapping said light body via an outer casing of said magnetic members (for example, see Figs. 1 and 2 and col. 4, lines 6-51).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirayama et al. (US 4,547,705) in view of Thompson (US 5,395,218).

Regarding claim 3, Hirayama et al. disclose a penetrable assembled magnetic energy generator, as recited in claim 1, wherein a first of said magnetic members is trough-shaped body having at least an intruding pin projected thereon, a second of said magnetic members is coupled to said first magnetic member, wherein said second magnetic member has at least a corresponding pin protruded from said second magnetic member and is mated with said intruding pin of said first magnetic member at aligned position, such as when said two magnetic member approach with each other, said intruding pin and said corresponding pin will approach as well to defined said magnetic air gap there between (for example, see Fig. 6b and the abstract

and col. 4, lines 14-31). Hirayama et al. do not specifically teach the magnetic body further comprises an insulated bakelite frame at the intruding pin and corresponding pin for winding up an electromagnetic coil.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Thompson teaches surrounding electrical windings with Bakelite in order to electrically insulate the windings from adjacent windings (for example, see Fig. 1, 62, 52, and 54 and col. 4, lines 43-46). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a bakelite frame provided onto the magnetic air gap for winding the electromagnetic coil thereon in order to insulate each winding of Hirayama from adjacent windings.

Regarding claim 4, Hirayama et al. disclose the penetrable assembled magnetic energy generator, as recited in claim 1, wherein a first of said magnetic members is trough-shaped body, a second of said magnetic members is coupled to said first magnetic member, wherein said second magnetic member has at least an elongated intruder projected from said magnetic member in such a manner when said two magnetic member approach with each other, said elongated intruder and said first magnetic member define said magnetic air gap (for example, see Fig. 6b and the abstract and col. 4, lines 14-31). Hirayama et al. do not specifically teach the magnetic body further comprises an insulated bakelite frame for winding up an electromagnetic coil.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Thompson teaches surrounding electrical windings with Bakelite in order to electrically insulate the windings from adjacent windings (for example, see Fig. 1, 62, 52, and 54 and col. 4, lines 43-46). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a bakelite

frame provided onto the magnetic air gap for winding the electromagnetic coil thereon in order to insulate each winding of Hirayama from adjacent windings.

Regarding claim 5, Hirayama et al. disclose the penetrable assembled magnetic energy generator, as recited in claim 1, wherein each of said magnetic members is through shaped body having a first side arm and a second side arm which is shorter than said first short arm, such that when said two magnetic members approach to be coupled with each other to form said magnetic body, said first side arms will be coupled together and said magnetic air gap will be formed between opposite said second side arms, wherein an insulated bakelite frame is provided onto said second side arms for enwinding an electromagnetic induction coil. Hirayama et al. do not specifically teach the magnetic body further comprises an insulated bakelite frame for winding up an electromagnetic coil.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Thompson teaches surrounding electrical windings with Bakelite in order to electrically insulate the windings from adjacent windings (for example, see Fig. 1, 62, 52, and 54 and col. 4, lines 43-46). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a bakelite frame provided onto the magnetic air gap for winding the electromagnetic coil thereon in order to insulate each winding of Hirayama from adjacent windings.

Regarding claim 6, Hirayama et al. disclose the penetrable assembled magnetic energy generator, as recited in claim 1, wherein said two magnetic members are trough-shaped bodies, each of which has at least an intruding pin projected thereon, such that when said two magnetic member approach to couple with each other, said magnetic air gap is formed between said two

intruding pins, Hirayama et al. do not specifically teach the intruding pin further comprises an insulated bakelite frame for winding up an electromagnetic coil.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Thompson teaches surrounding electrical windings with Bakelite in order to electrically insulate the windings from adjacent windings (for example, see Fig. 1, 62, 52, and 54 and col. 4, lines 43-46). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a bakelite frame provided onto the magnetic air gap for winding the electromagnetic coil thereon in order to insulate each winding of Hirayama from adjacent windings.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirayama et al. (US 4,547,705) in view of Thompson (US 5,395,218) and further in view of Kawaguchi et al. (US 4,163,826).

Regarding claim 2, Hirayama et al. disclose the penetrable assembled magnetic energy generator, as recited in claim 1, including a winding of electromagnetic coil. Hirayama et al. do not specifically teach the magnetic body further comprises an insulated bakelite frame for winding up an electromagnetic coil.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Thompson teaches surrounding electrical windings with Bakelite in order to electrically insulate the windings from adjacent windings (for example, see Fig. 1, 62, 52, and 54 and col. 4, lines 43-46). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a bakelite frame provided onto the magnetic air gap for winding the electromagnetic coil thereon in order to insulate each winding of Hirayama from adjacent windings.

Hirayama and Thompson do not specifically teach the winding circles of the electromagnetic coil being a plurality of enameled wires covered by an insulator. However, Kawaguchi teaches the electromagnetic coil comprising a plurality of enameled wires covered by an insulator in order to obtain a winding with no spaces among the wires and therefor providing a good space factor (for example, see col. 3, lines 3-31). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the electromagnetic coil comprise a plurality of enameled wires covered by an insulator in order to provide a winding with no gaps among the wires and therefor a good space factor of the device.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Godyak et al. (US 5,834,905) in view of Hirayama et al. (US 4,547,705).

Regarding claim 9, Godyak teaches the magnetic light, as recited in claim 7, but does not teach the magnetic member having a side arm and a projected pin of said magnetic member.

However, in the same field of endeavor, Hirayama teaches a magnetic body wherein the two members have a side arm and a projected pin for creating the magnetic air gap. Hirayama teaches that the magnetic members join together form a magnetic path with a high output voltage for starting the lamp (for example, see the abstract, Fig. 6b, and col. 5, lines 14-31). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the magnetic member taught by Hirayama in order to provide a magnetic path with a high output voltage for starting the lamp, in which case slots would need to be provided in the envelope to allow a means for accommodating the side arm and projected pin of the magnetic member

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to *Anthony Perry* whose telephone number is **(571) 272-2459**. The examiner can normally be reached between the hours of 9:00AM to 5:30PM Monday thru Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nimesh Patel, can be reached on (571) 272-2457. **The fax phone number for this Group is (571) 273-8300.**

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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